

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
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include postage.

Volume XXXV.....No. 68

## AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway, between 12th and 13th streets.  
LOST AT SEA.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, 12th street.  
LOST AT SEA.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 34th st., between 5th and 6th ays.  
BOOTH AS HANLEY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
34th st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF  
HANLEY. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROM  
FOOT. Matinee at 1.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner  
Fifth and 11th sts. Performance every evening.MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNOCENCE: OR,  
THE MEN IN THE GAOL.MR. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 501 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEW MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM,  
NEW MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—13 TEMPTATIONS.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—ROBERTSON  
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCE, &c. Matinee at 2.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S  
MINSTRELS—HUMPHRY DUMPEY, &c.JANTZ'S BULO THEATRE, No. 745 Broadway.—CON-  
FUSION TRICKS, &c.APOLLO HALL, corner 23d street and Broadway.—  
THE NEW HIBERNIAN. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, March 9, 1870.

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THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES will probably  
be leased. Having secured a larger house  
than we wanted in the Alaska purchase we  
propose to sub-let the best parts of it, so as to  
get some of our money back.CARDINAL ANTONELLI and the Emperor  
Napoleon are to enter into a correspondence  
on the subject of the new Papal schema and  
the organization of the Council generally. On  
everything relating to a schema the letters will  
be particularly brilliant, judging from the  
qualifications of the respective writers.GOOD FIGHTING.—The report of the fight  
between twenty-nine Indians of the Crow  
tribe and a party of Sioux, in which the  
Crows fortified themselves and the Sioux  
carried their breastwork by an attack in front,  
the leader falling dead on the rampart, shows  
that the Indians can initiate the white man's  
style very well when the occasion comes."YOUNG FRANCE" AND ITS ST. HELENA.—  
Eight hundred French army conscripts made  
a demonstration in Paris yesterday. They  
hoisted a black banner and marched in line to  
the office of Rochefort's newspaper, in front of  
which they chanted the "Marseillaise" and  
then dispersed. The authorities did not inter-  
fere. Has Rochefort's prison cell become the  
St. Helena of the French recruits, or does  
modern France love glory less and peace more?Gladstone and the Progress of Reform in  
Great Britain.

Our cable despatches and our special cor-  
respondence from London show that politically  
the three kingdoms are full of excitement.  
The London season is fairly begun, and busy  
and gay as is the world of fashion, interest  
centres in the House of Commons. On Mon-  
day night Prime Minister Gladstone moved  
the second reading of his Irish Land Tenure  
bill. It was a noteworthy circumstance on the  
occasion that the galleries were unusually  
empty. There was no crowd and but little  
excitement. It seems already to be a foregone  
conclusion that the bill must pass. There is  
really no opposition—at least no opposition  
worthy of the name. Mr. Disraeli, so grand  
and so popular, has ceased to command any  
attention in the House. After a somewhat  
serious illness he is allowed to come in and  
take his seat almost unnoticed and as if un-  
known. How changed since two winters  
ago! How, during the Reform bill period, his  
tory following cheered and flattered him! Then  
his great rival, Gladstone, was in the shade.  
Now Gladstone basks in the sunshine of popu-  
larity, and, though aging rapidly from unceas-  
ing toil, seems to enjoy the position of the  
idol of the hour. And why should he not?  
Did not Disraeli kill Peel? Was not Glad-  
stone Peel's favorite disciple? Did he not to  
a certain extent inherit his great master's  
wrongs? Politically it has been his to  
avenge the wrongs of one of the greatest of  
English commoners, and all the world must  
admit that he has done his work well.

It was Disraeli's good fortune to convince  
the tory gentry of Great Britain that he alone  
could save them, and that such a Reform bill  
as he had proposed was the first and most im-  
portant step toward such salvation. For a  
time Disraeli reaped the benefit and carried  
off the honors. As the honors, however, were  
not altogether honorably won, Mr. Disraeli's  
crown of glory has soon faded away. Mr.  
Gladstone saw that the Reform bill which he  
could not carry and which his rival did carry  
opened up the field for sweeping and radical  
changes in the government and institutions of  
the three kingdoms. His Irish Church Dis-  
establishment bill was a success such as had never  
been experienced in the parliamentary history of  
England. In one session that powerful Church,  
which had sucked up the resources of Ireland  
for centuries and cast its dark shadow over  
the length and breadth of the little kingdom,  
was demolished and laid low in the dust. The  
measure was so just in itself, was so carefully  
prepared, was so skilfully managed in all the  
stages of its progress, and commended itself  
so entirely to the Irish people that it was  
impossible for Disraeli and those who followed  
his lead to get up anything like a show of  
opposition. His success in the matter of the  
Irish Church has encouraged him to take  
another and even a bolder step in the matter  
of reform. Ireland is still the subject of his  
song. It is his fixed determination that Ireland  
shall no longer be a reproach to the British  
government. He has removed from Ireland  
one wrong, not perhaps the most radical, but  
the most patent and the most universally  
known and condemned. He now grapples  
with another wrong, and there is no longer  
any reason to doubt that the land tenure of  
Ireland shall be established on a firm and  
enduring basis of equity—a basis which, while  
it will do justice to the tenant farmer and small  
leaseholder, will do no wrong to the proprietor  
of the soil. It will no longer be possible for a  
landlord to evict at will and to trample on  
all principles of justice and fair play; it will  
no longer be possible for a tenant to justify a  
life of inglorious ease on the ground that every  
penny spent upon his farm is so much his own  
loss and so much his landlord's gain. The bill  
has been got up with even more care than  
that which made an end of the Irish Church  
Establishment. It is complete in all its details  
and satisfactory in all its arrangements, and  
there can be no doubt that its triumphant  
passage through both Houses of Parliament  
is certain. The Irish members, we notice,  
have shown some opposition, some of them  
making ominous allusion to the tenant exile  
to America and its probable consequences  
in the event of a war between England  
and the United States; but this is not  
unnatural, nor can it be said to be unwise.  
No one knows so well as Mr. Gladstone that  
the most carefully prepared bill is capable  
of improvement. In some particulars the  
bill may be modified, but in its essential  
features it will assuredly remain unchanged.

When the bill shall have passed into law the  
Irish people in Ireland will have good reason  
to be, if they are not, contented. This new  
measure of justice to Ireland does honor to  
Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. It does  
more. It does honor to the British Parliament  
and people generally, and it has a right to be  
regarded as one of the progressive triumphs of  
the age.

It is impossible, however, to close our eyes  
to the fact that even this measure, great and  
good and just as it is, is not a finality. In  
one sense it is another stage reached in the  
work of destruction; in another sense it is  
another stage reached in the work of construc-  
tion. But, whether we regard it in the light  
of pulling down or of building up, this latest  
measure of reform but creates the necessity  
for still another. And so the work must go  
on if the British Empire is to be saved, or  
whether it is to be saved or not. Both Eng-  
land and Scotland have discovered in this  
reform something like special legislation for  
Ireland. They have not hesitated to call it  
favoritism, and they have demanded with no  
uncertain tone that the favors go round. That  
the favors shall go round Mr. Gladstone has  
already promised. There are no reforms so  
radical as those which affect the Church and  
those which affect the land—at least in old  
countries. The established churches in Scot-  
land and in England and the entire privileged  
orders of the three kingdoms are not without  
good reason for dreading the aspect of the  
times and the changes of the future. Mr.  
Gladstone will go on, and when Gladstone is  
no more another and a more daring will take  
his place. And why should it not be so?

MORE STRIKERS.—And now comes into the  
arena, with a terrific blast on twelvepenny  
trumpets, the Democratic Union organization,  
and this also declares that Tammany must  
give way and yield up a due and immense  
proportion of the public plunder. Who will  
hold these frightful fellows?

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Republicans  
Still in the Ascendant.

Returns received up to the hour of going to  
press indicate that at the election in New  
Hampshire yesterday the republicans suc-  
ceeded in retaining their ascendancy in the  
State, electing their candidate for Governor  
and securing a majority in the Legislature.

This will send Mr. Cragin back to the United  
States Senate, and as he is an ardent friend of  
the administration of General Grant his return  
to the Senate chamber may be regarded as  
among the most important results of the  
election.

The vote was large, but the republican  
majority was considerably reduced, being  
only about fifteen hundred against between  
three and four thousand last year. The heavy  
vote may be accounted for from the fact that  
the sleighing was good "from the sea to the  
coast," above the Upper Coos, giving all par-  
ties a fair chance to test their relative  
strength at the polls. Why did not the  
democracy carry the State? Let us see.

But a few days ago the democracy of New  
Hampshire never had a brighter prospect to  
redeem the State from radical thralldom. The  
eruptions among the radicals—the throwing  
up of such segments as the labor reform  
faction under Sam Eliot, and the temperance  
faction under the Rev. Mr. Barrows, afforded  
them opportunities of conciliating a respect-  
able portion of the radical party and  
winning them permanently to the democratic  
side. Some of the prominent democratic  
papers in the State and the most prominent  
democratic organ nearest home favored a  
recognition of the radical malcontents. On  
the other hand old line democrats spurned the  
idea of affiliation in any manner with their  
ancient foes, come in what garb they might.  
What followed? A regular plug muss between  
the Democratic State Central Committee and  
the State central organ, in which words com-  
mon to the New York radical press, such as  
"unmitigated liars," "you lie, you villain,"  
and other elegant phrases were bandied  
between them. Thus was a little private  
arrangement between the democratic leaders  
and a few leading radical seceders  
knocked into a cocked hat, not absolutely  
by the defection of the anti-radicals  
themselves, but by the squabbles and wran-  
gles and jobbing railroad collisions and job-  
bing railroad collisions among the democrats  
themselves.

Taking advantage of this democratic discord  
the radicals threw their whole strength into  
the canvass. From every section radical  
orators poured into the hills and valleys of the  
Granite State. The departments and the  
halls of Congress in Washington sent their  
orators to arouse their quailing and quivering  
cians. The grandeur of General Grant's mili-  
tary achievements was again depicted. The  
opposition to his statecraft was shown to be  
a weak invention of the enemy. The financial  
measures of his administration were pre-  
sented in a strong light. The reduction of  
the national debt, the reduction in the price  
of gold, the gradual approach to the granite  
foundation of all trade, commerce and  
nationality—specific payments—were portrayed  
in a light that first dazzled the eyes and then  
won the hearts of those radicals who were  
wavering in fidelity to the administration of  
their choice. Patriotic as the sons of New  
Hampshire are, and warmly sympathizing as  
they do with people struggling for freedom,  
the lukewarmness of the administration in  
regard to the non-recognition of the inde-  
pendence of Cuba was offset by the notorious  
and pregnant fact that a well known New  
Hampshire democrat, once occupying a high  
position in the affections of the New Hamp-  
shire people, and in the confidence of a New  
Hampshire ex-President, was and is now a  
paid advocate in the service of Spain to  
crush out republican liberty on the island of  
Cuba.

## The Continued Decline in Gold.

Yesterday gold sold as low as 110½, and  
reacted but a small fraction from that figure  
when it was announced that a measure had  
been introduced in Congress providing for  
fifty millions additional currency. The steady  
decline from 120, which was the price at the  
beginning of the year, is due to the operation  
of purely legitimate causes; but the public  
and speculative mind has been so long  
accustomed to think that there should be  
a premium on gold that the decline  
has been contested step by step in expectation  
of a recovery to former prices. The fall to  
lower quotations in spite of this opposition  
only the more forcibly proves the presence  
of natural influences in the drooping of the  
gold market.

It was a rare discovery made the other day  
in Washington, in the Bureau of Statistics,  
that our exports during the expired portion  
of the fiscal year have been within a trifle  
of our imports. The fact readily accounted  
for what was a puzzle to Wall street—the  
obstinate weakness of the gold market.

When the cliques undertook to ad-  
vance stocks and gold they encountered an  
incomprehensible inertia in the latter, which is  
now explained. Yet some of these gold gam-  
blers learn nothing by the experience of the  
past month, but continue to buffet away at  
the decline. They took the statement of the  
exports and imports and picked flaws in it.  
But even allowing the few mil-  
lions which they would add to the  
balance against us, they throw out of the  
calculation the fifty millions of American  
government bonds and railway securities  
which have been shipped to Europe since  
gold went under 130. They also forget  
that the swarm of emigrants who are con-  
stantly arriving on our shores bring specie in  
greater or less amounts. Moreover, the pro-  
duct of our gold and silver mines last year  
was not less than seventy millions, and with  
the improvement in machinery, bids fair  
to reach a hundred millions annually.  
There is hardly any view of the  
situation, in fact, which does not lead  
to the conclusion that the decline  
in gold is the result of natural causes. Wall  
street has lost millions by it; for the specu-  
lators were thoroughly deceived. Had not  
the Fisk-Corbin conspiracy of last September  
made a diversion in the course of the gold  
market, by raising the price of gold out of its  
proper level, we might ere this have witnessed  
an actual return to specie payments. How-  
ever, the precious metal seems to be now  
making up for lost time, and is rapidly  
hastening to equalization with paper  
money. It may be that further progress  
toward complete obliteration of the premium  
will be more slowly made as each unit in the  
decline is passed; but the following table of  
the course of gold during the last six days is  
certainly suggestive:

DECLINE IN GOLD IN SIX DAYS.			
Wednesday.....	115½	Saturday.....	113½
Thursday.....	114½	Sunday.....	112½
Friday.....	112½	Tuesday.....	110½

## The Georgia Bill.

The bold Butler has been in turn defeated  
on the Georgia bill by Mr. Bingham, whom he  
defeated on the Virginia bill. Mr. Bingham's  
amendment to Mr. Butler's bill to admit  
Georgia was carried in the House yesterday  
over Butler's head. The amendment cut out  
all Butler's pet projects for keeping Governor  
Bullock and his friends in office, and left them  
only the alternative of vacating or being  
re-elected at the just expiration of their terms  
two years hence. Bullock was lobbying for  
votes all through the proceedings, but with the  
cadetship investigations before their eyes the  
members were wary of his honeyed words.  
The amendment was accepted and the bill  
passed, and Bullock, severely gored,  
passed out of the House a sadder  
man. It has at last become evident  
to the House, as it became evident some time  
ago to the Senate, that reconstruction has  
gone the length of its tether. There must be  
some point at which the tenure of the re-  
admitted States in the Union is assured. They  
cannot be admitted and ejected at pleasure,  
and, as all but Texas have now been ad-  
mitted, the radical reconstructionists have no  
alternative but to receive them in good faith  
and fellowship. It is to be hoped that this  
decision in the Georgia case will settle at once  
the projected raid on the State of Tennessee,  
which radical malcontents in both houses are  
organizing. Mr. Butler in the committee,  
while hearing evidence on the latter case,  
stated that if affairs were as bad in Massachu-  
setts as they are in Tennessee he would favor  
Congressional interference in his own State,  
and had no doubt it would be constitutionally  
correct. The objections to Tennessee are  
that unqualified persons vote and hold office  
there, and that a number of murders are com-  
mitted. Cannot the same thing be said of  
Massachusetts?

THE INCOME TAX LAW REPEALED.—There is a serious misapprehension in the  
public mind in relation to the income tax. Peti-  
tions are being sent to Washington for the repeal  
of the law. It should be distinctly understood  
that the Income Tax law was repealed by limi-  
tation on the 31st day of December, 1869.  
The tax now being assessed is for the year 1869.  
After it is paid no other income tax can be  
collected or assessed without the enactment of  
an entirely new law, which is not likely to be  
brought about. The repeal of the old  
law is final and unconditional. It takes  
effect as soon as the tax for 1869 is paid.  
A bill passed the House under the previous  
question gag rule a few days ago, provid-  
ing for the assessment and collection of an  
income tax for one year only (1870), but it  
met with disastrous defeat in the Senate.  
It is not at all likely that Congress will put  
such a needless burden upon the people again  
in face of the unanimous protest of the  
entire press of the country. The occasion that  
called for it has passed away forever. Let us  
have no more income tax laws.

THE SENATE IS jubilant over the decline in  
gold, and seems disposed to wipe out the  
premium and bring it to par at one dash.  
It was proposed yesterday to authorize the  
Secretary of the Treasury to sell his surplus  
gold and to admit all payments of import  
duties to be made half in legal tenders. The  
propositions should be well weighed before  
they are adopted. Our finances are now con-  
valescing after their fitful fever of many years,  
and it would probably be as well to let them  
resume their old health and spirits naturally  
without the administering of any powerful  
stimulants.

NOT USED TO IT.—The encounter in the  
rural districts of Ohio with a man named  
Pope, who had plenty of ammunition and  
opened fire on every one that came within  
range, reads like a story of one of our city  
braves. But out there they believe Pope to  
be a lunatic.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.—The  
persons accused of complicity in election  
frauds in Brooklyn want to know the names  
of the witnesses the District Attorney pro-  
poses to present against them. They are not  
satisfied to know these names when the trial  
comes on and to confront the witnesses in  
court. They want to know the names of the  
witnesses two days before the trial. What  
influences they propose to bring to bear upon  
these witnesses outside of court does not  
appear, but evidently it is not an influence  
favorable to honest administration of the law.  
The parties seem to "keep a judge," and so  
they are likely to prevail.

The Fifteenth Amendment—A Foggy  
Question Answered.

The fifteenth amendment of the United  
States constitution, providing that "the rights  
of citizens of the United States to vote shall  
not be denied or abridged by the United  
States or by any State on account of race,  
color, or previous condition of servitude," and  
that "Congress shall have the power to  
enforce the provisions of this article by appro-  
priate legislation," has been ratified by thirty  
States, viz.:

Alabama,	Maine,	North Carolina,
Arkansas,	Massachusetts,	Ohio,
California,	Michigan,	Pennsylvania,
Connecticut,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,
Florida,	Mississippi,	South Carolina,
Georgia,	Missouri,	Texas,
Illinois,	Nebraska,	Vermont,
Indiana,	Nevada,	Virginia,
Iowa,	New Hampshire,	West Virginia,
Kansas,	New York,	Wisconsin,
Louisiana,		

The whole number of States being thirty-  
seven, and twenty-eight being three-fourths of  
this number, this amendment has been ratified  
by the States required, and will soon be pro-  
claimed part of the constitution—"the supreme  
law of the land." These are enough, leaving  
out New York, whose ratification has been  
rescinded by the present democratic Legisla-  
ture; and even without Indiana, too, from which  
Legislature the democratic members seceded,  
and plead that as there was no quorum in their  
absence, although a majority was still left,  
there was no ratification.

But the democratic journals still insist that  
as the Southern States were coerced into this  
ratification while held to be States outside the  
Union, all such ratifications are unconstitutional  
and cannot stand. These journals, upon  
this construction, ask how a State held to be  
out of the Union can be counted in these ratifi-  
cations as a State in the Union. We will  
answer. The question is a quibble. The lately  
rebellious States have been held as States by  
Congress all the way through. Mr. Sumner  
and the late Mr. Stevens desired to treat them  
as Territories, but Congress declined to do so.  
Even in the admission of West Virginia, in the  
midst of the rebellion, Old Virginia was  
treated as a State in the recognition of her  
consent to the separation. All the members  
of the late rebellious confederacy, all the way  
from Fort Sumter, have been treated as States,  
but as States forfeiting by rebellion their rights  
as members of the Union, and subject, in the  
restoration of these rights, to the pleasure of  
the Congress of the United States. Thus, for  
instance, Congress could admit any one of  
these rebel States to the right of governing  
itself partially or entirely, to the rights  
of its boundaries, to the privileges  
of the United States mails, to the  
advantages of the United States courts as  
well as its own courts, and to the constitutional  
privilege, as a condition of restoration to Con-  
gress of the ratification of a constitutional  
amendment. The Supreme Court of the United  
States in the Rhode Island case, Chief Justice  
Taney delivering the opinion, decided that the  
local organization which Congress recognizes  
as the State is the State, and that herein is  
no appeal from Congress.

## The Georgia Bill.

The bold Butler has been in turn defeated  
on the Georgia bill by Mr. Bingham, whom he  
defeated on the Virginia bill. Mr. Bingham's  
amendment to Mr. Butler's bill to admit  
Georgia was carried in the House yesterday  
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only the alternative of vacating or being  
re-elected at the just expiration of their terms  
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votes all through the proceedings, but with the  
cadetship investigations before their eyes the  
members were wary of his honeyed words.  
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passed, and Bullock, severely gored,  
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to the House, as it became evident some time  
ago to the Senate, that reconstruction has  
gone the length of its tether. There must be  
some point at which the tenure of the re-  
admitted States in the Union is assured. They  
cannot be admitted and ejected at pleasure,  
and, as all but Texas have now been ad-  
mitted, the radical reconstructionists have no  
alternative but to receive them in good faith  
and fellowship. It is to be hoped that this  
decision in the Georgia case will settle at once  
the projected raid on the State of Tennessee,  
which radical malcontents in both houses are  
organizing. Mr. Butler in the committee,  
while hearing evidence on the latter case,  
stated that if affairs were as bad in Massachu-  
setts as they are in Tennessee he would favor  
Congressional interference in his own State,  
and had no doubt it would be constitutionally  
correct. The objections to Tennessee are  
that unqualified persons vote and hold office  
there, and that a number of murders are com-  
mitted. Cannot the same thing be said of  
Massachusetts?

THE INCOME TAX LAW REPEALED.—There is a serious misapprehension in the  
public mind in relation to the income tax. Peti-  
tions are being sent to Washington for the repeal  
of the law. It should be distinctly understood  
that the Income Tax law was repealed by limi-  
tation on the 31st day of December, 1869.  
The tax now being assessed is for the year 1869.  
After it is paid no other income tax can be  
collected or assessed without the enactment of  
an entirely new law, which is not likely to be  
brought about. The repeal of the old  
law is final and unconditional. It takes  
effect as soon as the tax for 1869 is paid.  
A bill passed the House under the previous  
question gag rule a few days ago, provid-  
ing for the assessment and collection of an  
income tax for one year only (1870), but it  
met with disastrous defeat in the Senate.  
It is not at all likely that Congress will put  
such a needless burden upon the people again  
in face of the unanimous protest of the  
entire press of the country. The occasion that  
called for it has passed away forever. Let us  
have no more income tax laws.

THE SENATE IS jubilant over the decline in  
gold, and seems disposed to wipe out the  
premium and bring it to par at one dash.  
It was proposed yesterday to authorize the  
Secretary of the Treasury to sell his surplus  
gold and to admit all payments of import  
duties to be made half in legal tenders. The  
propositions should be well weighed before  
they are adopted. Our finances are now con-  
valescing after their fitful fever of many years,  
and it would probably be as well to let them  
resume their old health and spirits naturally  
without the administering of any powerful  
stimulants.

NOT USED TO IT.—The encounter in the  
rural districts of Ohio with a man named  
Pope, who had plenty of ammunition and  
opened fire on every one that came within  
range, reads like a story of one of our city  
braves. But out there they believe Pope to  
be a lunatic.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.—The  
persons accused of complicity in election  
frauds in Brooklyn want to know the names  
of the witnesses the District Attorney pro-  
poses to present against them. They are not  
satisfied to know these names when the trial  
comes on and to confront the witnesses in  
court. They want to know the names of the  
witnesses two days before the trial. What  
influences they propose to bring to bear upon  
these witnesses outside of court does not  
appear, but evidently it is not an influence  
favorable to honest administration of the law.  
The parties seem to "keep a judge," and so  
they are likely to prevail.

THE EXAMEN in port are on a strike against  
a number of lines which have reduced their  
wages about ten dollars a month, ostensibly  
on account of the decline in gold. This is a  
heavy reduction, considering the fact that  
there is no reduction at all in season's ex-  
penses—no decline in the prices of bread or  
clothing.

## South American Affairs.

Our latest mail advices from Rio Janeiro  
are up to the 1st of February. It will be seen  
in the letter of our correspondent in Rio  
that the Brazilian people are growing discon-  
tent over the broken promises of the govern-  
ment regarding the return of the troops in  
Paraguay. The enormous expenses necessary  
to carry on this war of extermination have  
already told heavily on the Brazilian treasury;  
yet it is continued, and in opposition to the  
desires of a large portion of the people  
and the most sincere well-wishers of the  
empire. The latest news from the Count  
D'Eu are not so favorable as repeated  
telegrams from Lisbon might have led  
us to suppose; but we have become so  
accustomed to hear of the repeated success  
of the Brazilian troops that we now regard  
them pretty much as we do accounts of the  
operations of the Spanish army in Cuba—  
questionable at all times. It is now confessed  
that the Brazilian commander finds himself  
unable to reach Lopez in his secure retreat  
in the mountains. Among the most melan-  
choly occurrences which we have of late been  
called on to chronicle in the terrible disaster  
at the island of Cerito, at the mouth of the  
Paraguay. A Brazilian schooner laden with  
gunpowder was blown up, and all on board,  
seventeen in number, lost. The pontoon from  
which the powder was transferred to the hold  
of the vessel and the magazine on shore were  
also destroyed.

THE WARD'S ISLAND RIOT.

The late unpleasantness on Ward's Island  
between the Commissioners of Emigration and  
their protégés, about which a great deal has  
been said on both sides, has led to a legisla-  
tive investigation, and the developments turn  
out to be rather peculiar. One commissioner  
stated that the emigrants on the island might  
be elevated socially, but that neither the con-  
dition of the barracks nor the treatment they  
receive is calculated to produce such a  
desired effect. Another testified that  
the Superintendent enjoys "discretionary"  
power in dealing with the emigrants, which is  
really absolute, according to his explanation.  
Again, the testimony elicited facts and figures  
showing that only one-half of one per cent of  
the emigrants who arrive at this port each  
year are accommodated at Ward's Island. The  
property on Staten Island formerly held by  
the commission was sold three years since,  
and the Commissioners are still compelled to  
pay twelve thousand dollars per annum  
interest on money borrowed nearly forty  
years since on account of it. It ap-  
pears also that one party has done jobs  
on the island to the extent of thirty thousand  
dollars worth without being under contract.  
According to the evidence of the emigrants  
the management of Ward's Island is simply  
outrageous. Taking the testimony all in all,  
there is every reason to think that the investi-  
gation by a legislative committee was badly  
needed, and that the "big plum in the pud-  
ding" hinted at by the members of the com-  
mittee is not quite a myth.

THE NEWS FROM RUSSIA.—By special tele-  
gram from St. Petersburg, and through the  
Atlantic cable, we report the continued honor  
which is being paid by the Czar of Russia to  
Mrs. Burlingame in her widowhood. The re-  
mains of the deceased statesman and diplomat  
will be embarked for America by the 6th of  
April. Our special correspondence by mail  
from St. Petersburg reports the honor which  
Mr. Burlingame received at the Russian Court  
when living. During one of those happy in-  
terviews the Czar Alexander expressed a wish  
to see President Grant in Europe, and referred  
particularly to the expected visit of the Grand  
Duke Alexis to America.

THE INDIANS.—There is every indication  
that we are to have in the coming spring  
and summer